

WEATHER.

Increasing cloudiness today, probably followed by rain or snow to-night or tomorrow; not much change in temperature.
Temperature for twenty-two hours ending at 10 p.m. last night: Highest, 56; lowest, 38. Full report on page 5.

The Sunday Star.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1921.

FIVE CENTS.

SPRIT OF POWERS IN AGREEMENT TO GIVE UP CHINESE LEASES PAVES WAY TO UNDERSTANDING ON NAVIES

Step to Adjust Far East Is Important.

LATER SESSION TO PUSH WORK

Britain and Japan Ask to Retain Two Leaseholds.

BY G. GOULD LINCOLN.

Great significance was attached last night by spokesmen for the American and other delegations to the Washington conference to the advance made yesterday by the conference in dealing with the question of leased territory in China.

The offer of France to give up her lease of Kwangchowwan, provided the other powers holding leased territory in China would agree to yield their leases also, was indicative, it was said, of the spirit with which the problems of China have been attacked by the conference.

Britain Is Congratulated.

Great Britain's reply to the effect she was willing to relinquish her lease of Weihaiwei, in Shantung, was the cause of similar congratulations. Japan's comment that she had already promised to return to China the bay of Kiaochow in China, the lease of which she obtained through the war with Germany, and that negotiations with China for that end are now under way was taken as a good omen.

Two other leaseholds in China, however, that of Kowloon on the mainland just opposite Hongkong, which is held by the British, and that of the Liaotung peninsula, including Port Arthur and Daini, which is held by the Japanese, these powers desire to retain.

Discussion to Continue.

The discussion of the leaseholds in China, it was decided, will be considered further at the next meeting of the committee on the far east, which is to be held Wednesday morning.

So far as the limitation of naval armaments is concerned, Tokio last night held the spotlight. Developments of the greatest importance to the conference are expected to happen there in the next few days. The Tokyo government must pass upon proposals transmitted to it by the Japanese delegation here, dealing with the naval ratio of the United States, Great Britain and Japan.

An atmosphere of optimism as to the results of the deliberations in Tokio was in the highest conference quarters here last night. The belief prevails that the Japanese government, with the facts squarely before it, will agree to the 5-5-3 ratio proposed by the United States and concurred in by Great Britain.

May Be Delayed Week.

There is every reason to believe that the Tokyo government will have before it, in connection with the naval ratio, suggestions regarding a friendly understanding of the powers with reference to the far east, which will have considerable influence in the determination of its attitude on the 5-5-3 proposal.

In view of the time it requires to get messages through to Tokio from Washington and to receive a reply, not to mention the fact that the Japanese cabinet must meet and discuss the matter presented, the belief here is that most of the coming week may be required to obtain definite action on the naval ratio. Because of this fact, it was said, there is little likelihood of an open meeting of the conference during the present week.

Full in Proceedings.

A full in proceedings here for the next two days is expected. The committee on the far east does not meet again until Wednesday. The committee on limitation of naval armaments will not meet until Tokio's answer has been received. Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British delegation, is out of the city, filling engagements in New York until Wednesday. The delegates are expected to attend a joint meeting of Congress on Tuesday to hear President Harding deliver an address.

It was insisted last night that the American delegation is making no compromise inconsistent with the principles advanced by the United States with regard to the limitation of armaments or the problems of the far east, in seeking to effect an agreement on the limitation of naval armaments.

Offer to Have Influence.

France's offer to give up her leased territory in China, backed up by the offer of Great Britain to yield her lease of Weihaiwei in Shantung, is expected to have considerable influence in bringing to a successful conclusion the negotiations now going on here between the Chinese and the Japanese in regard to the withdrawal of the Japanese from Shantung.

The United States' position, with regard to Shantung, has long been clear. The United States does not ratify the Versailles treaty turning

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF PARLEY ON DISCUSSION OF CHINA LEASES

The official statement of the Washington conference regarding the discussion of leased areas in China at a meeting of the committee on the far east yesterday is as follows:

The committee on Pacific and far eastern questions met Saturday morning, December 3, at 11 o'clock in the Pan-American building. All the delegates were present except Ambassador Shidehara and Baron Kato.

The committee discussed the question of leased areas in China.

Germany Held Responsible.

Mr. Koo stated that the existence of the leased territories in China was due in the original instance to the aggressions of Germany, whose forcible occupation of part of Shantung province constrained the Chinese government to grant a lease for ninety-nine years of the Bay of Kiaochow, in the Shantung province, on March 6, 1898. This was closely followed by a demand on the part of Russia for the lease of the Liaotung peninsula, in which are found the ports of Port Arthur and Daini, along with the demand for the right of building a railway, to be guarded by Russian soldiers, traversing the Manchurian province from Port Arthur and Daini to join the Transiberian railway at Vladivostok. This was later the cause of the Russian-Japanese war, which resulted in 1905 in the transfer of those territories to Japan with the consent of China. Following the lease of Kiaochow bay to Germany and that of Port Arthur and Daini to Russia, France obtained from China, on April 22, 1898, the lease of Kwangchowwan, on the coast of Kwangtung province, for ninety-nine years, and Great Britain the lease, also for ninety-nine years, of an extensive

tion of Kowloon and the adjoining territory and waters close to Hongkong on June 9, 1898, and the lease "for so long a period as Port Arthur should remain in the occupation of Russia, of the port of Wialwei, on the coast of Shantung, on July 1, 1898. Both Great Britain and France based their claims for the leases on the ground of the necessity of preserving the balance of power in the far east.

Leases Limited.

If he might be permitted to go into the history of the question, he might add that while the measures and extent of control by the lessee powers over the leased territories vary in different cases, the leases themselves are all limited to a fixed period of years, expressly or impliedly; they are not transferable to a third power without the consent of China. Though the exercise of administrative rights over the territories leased in relinquished by China to the lessee power during the period of the lease, the sovereignty of China over them is reserved in all cases. As is stated in the beginning, these leaseholds were granted by China with the sole purpose of maintaining the balance of power in the far east, not so much between China and the other powers, but between the powers themselves concerning China. These are all creatures of compact, different from cessions both in fact and in law.

Twenty years had elapsed since then and conditions had entirely altered. With the elimination of German menace in particular, an important disturbing factor to the peace of the far east had been removed. Russia had equally disappeared from the scene and it could be hoped with confidence

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Yokata Defines True View of Disarming.

POTENTIALITIES ALSO INCLUDED

Points Out Japan's Inferiority in Building Ships.

By the Associated Press.

Making what was considered a direct allusion to the naval ratio question, Sennosuke Yokata, president of the legislative bureau of the Japanese cabinet, in an address here yesterday, declared the true and impartial spirit of disarmament should take into consideration not only the existing strengths of navies but also the potential powers of each country.

Mr. Yokata expressed the opinion that if the present conference neglected the importance of potential power, by which he meant general industrial capacity in supplying war material in time of emergency, it might meet with the disapproval if not the derision of posterity.

May Join Cabinet.

The comparative inferiority of Japan in ability to replace her warships in time of emergency was touched upon last week by Vice Admiral Banji Kato, chief naval adviser to the Japanese delegation, when in an interview he outlined the Japanese reasons for desiring a 70 per cent ratio of capital ships as against the 50 per cent set down in the American proposals.

Mr. Yokata, who was regarded as the right hand man of Premier Hara, who was recently assassinated, is returning soon to Japan and his address yesterday was made at a farewell luncheon which he gave in honor of about sixty Americans and Japanese. He is one of the leaders of the liberal, or government party and it is reported in Washington that he may become a member of the new Takahashi cabinet on his return to Tokio. It is believed, also, that on his return he will proceed to clarify governmental and public opinion concerning the status and aspirations of the Washington conference.

Favor Defensive Forces.

In his address yesterday Mr. Yokata made the point that military preparations of an independent state should consist not only of an efficient army and navy with munitions, fortifications, etc., but that it must have the backing of potential power and great industrial organization. He referred to the effective manner in which the draft was carried out in the United States during the war and the spirit of unity and national co-operation shown in America.

After dwelling upon the importance of potential capacity as a fair measure of real disarmament, Mr. Yokata said there were other means of establishing a lasting peace besides armaments and that the American people alone could take the lead in a new path to the eternal life of mankind. He believed that every living creature has a right to life and happiness and that, therefore, there was no room for such a thing as racial discrimination among the members of the human family. He asserted that no nation could be compared with the United States with its immense area of fertile lands and its abundance of natural resources.

Paints a Sad Picture.

Mr. Yokata painted a picture of the world as full of disorder and confusion almost too great for human comprehension.

"Russia is in a state of chaos and dark clouds hover over the Asiatic continent," he added, "Japan's wounds from the war were not severe, but the limited area of her land and the lack of necessities for her ever-increasing population give rise to urgent problems."

He then contrasted the situation of Japan with that of the United States, which, he said, had an abundant wealth of natural resources. Alluding to the big war debt which European countries owe the United States, he said:

"American strength seems more than enough to relieve the world

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Family of 17 Moves; Half of Population And Post Office Lost

LANCASTER, Ohio, December 3.—George Fraiser, who moved his wife and fifteen children from Herkling county to North Lancaster, two years ago, thereby doubling the population and causing the census enumerator to change it from a hamlet to a village, today literally wiped the place off the map again by moving away.

Fraiser operated a general store and was mayor and postmaster. Owing to the removal of his big family, North Lancaster now loses its postoffice and receives its mail by rural delivery out of Lancaster.

Petitions are being filed for Fraiser's return.



AN EXPERT OPINION IN DISSENT.

CONGRESS UNEASY AT HINTS TO PUSH

Members, Ready for Session, Disturbed at Home Discontent With Progress.

BUDGET READY TUESDAY

Supply Bills Urgent Business; Railroad, Foreign Debt and Tariff Measures Impending.

They're back to make new laws and put through the appropriation bills. Tomorrow Congress takes up again its legislative grind for the first regular session of the 67th Congress.

Hotel lobbies—mostly the residential hotels—were thronged last night with the incoming members foregathered from every state in the Union, talking it over. For the most part the members have come back considerably perturbed, because the people "back home" have impressed upon them that they are decidedly of the opinion that Congress has not done what the President called them into extra session to do.

The gentlemen who belong to the upper branch of Congress seemed to be the most worried, as they put their heads together, sizing up the situation. They were forced to the conclusion that the people of the country had expected definite action on a larger number of measures which would relieve the industrial situation, open up employment and start the prosperity whirl, and that they blame the Senate for not having done some of those things which President Harding set it to do.

President's Message Tuesday.

The gavel falls in both houses tomorrow noon. The House comes nearest to having its full quota here in a long time, with only one seat vacant—that of the late Representative William E. Mason, member-at-large from Illinois.

There will not be much of anything done tomorrow, but on Tuesday President Harding is expected at the Capitol to deliver his message. It is expected that he will particularly stress the inauguration of the federal budget system and the efficient economy that the new system is expected to effect.

The departmental estimates go to Congress tomorrow, to be followed by the alternative budget prepared by Brig Gen. Charles G. Dawes, the director of the budget. This is expected to show some very pronounced cuts in the proposed cost of government. It will for the first time submit to Congress estimates arranged departmentally, so that Congress can see readily all the proposed appropriations for any one department or agency of the government instead of having them scattered among several different bills.

Hope to Relieve Industry.

The principal business which faces Congress is largely "in the works." The Senate is wrestling with the railroad and foreign debt refunding bills, which are expected to relieve the stringent industrial and financial situation. There is considerable opposition to any hurried passage of the tariff bill on account of the being brought to bear the earliest possible moment so that the manufacturers and commercial interests may know as nearly as possible the conditions under which they must face foreign competition.

Of course, the drafting of the government supply bills is the most important work before the House. Chairman Madden of the appropriations committee has reorganized his committee to handle the departmentally arranged estimates in the alternative budget as expeditiously as possible. He intends to tackle the Treasury appropriation bill himself, and expects to have it passed before Christmas. Hearings will start at once. He will call his committee into

JUDGE'S \$500 OFFER INVITING BLOW WINS DECORATION FOR EYE

Special Dispatch to The Star.
ROCKVILLE, Md., December 3.—Police Justice William E. Vielt of Rockville today is appearing with an elaborately decorated optic as the result of an ill-considered offer to pay V. Vernon Beall, a retired farmer here, \$500 to punch him.

It started in a controversy over a trivial affair. Hot words followed. Judge Vielt, it is stated, invited Beall to hit him, offering to remunerate him to the extent of five hundred dollars if the invitation was accepted.

Beall looked the judge over and considered the matter. Five hundred dollars must have looked good, for the retired farmer wound up and sent out a Jack Dempsey to the judicial eye.

Friends then intervened and broke up further exchanges of fistful compliments.

CUT IN RAIL RATES ALLOWED BY I. C. C.

Proposal by Roads for 10 Per Cent Reduction Accepted by Commission.

Proposals by the railroads for a decrease of 10 per cent in freight rates on practically all farm, range and orchard products in the United States outside of New England were accepted yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Orders were issued allowing the railroads to disregard all usual restrictions in making up the new rate schedules as well as such violations of the long and short haul provisions of the interstate commerce act as might be brought about by percentage reductions. The orders also permit the rates to be put into effect on one day's notice "on as early a date and in as inexpensive a manner as possible" for a six-month experimental period.

Former Orders Repealed.

Acting with great expedition on the application of the roads, which was only completed this week, the commission repealed all of its outstanding orders affecting rates which would interfere.

At the same time the commission left standing its order of October 20, requiring an approximate 16 1/2 per cent rate decrease on grain, grain products and hay throughout the entire Mississippi district, which the railroads were later instructed to put into effect by December 27. The railroad executives, in applying to the commission last week, suggested that the general 10 per cent decrease on agricultural products which they contemplated should apply to the western grains and hay as well as to the other commodities and become a substitute for the 16 1/2 per cent cut. No mention on this point in the railroad procedure was made by the commission today.

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JURY IS STILL OUT IN ARBUCKLE CASE

After 25 Hours, Judge Orders Jurors to Deliberate Until 10 O'clock Today.

DENIES DISCHARGE PLEA

Ballot Said to Stand 11 to 1 for Acquittal, With Woman Controlling Outcome.

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 3.—The jury in the manslaughter case of Roscoe C. (Fatty) Arbuckle was taken to its hotel at 10:37 p.m., after Miss Louise E. Winterburn, one of the jurors, is reported to have suffered a slight attack of illness. The jury is to return to court at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 3.—The jury in the Roscoe Arbuckle manslaughter case must reach a decision or continue its deliberation at least until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Judge Harold Louderback, the trial judge, denied a request of counsel for both sides late today that the jury be discharged.

The judge said he would consider tomorrow morning, if no verdict had been returned by that time, whether he would hold the jury longer. The request for its discharge was made on the ground that the jurors were "tired out and that it would be coercion to keep them balloting further." It was made at approximately 6 p.m. after the jurors had been out of the courtroom more than 25 hours and had spent nine hours in balloting or discussion.

Seventeen Ballots Reported Taken.

Corridor gossip said that seventeen ballots had been taken, all 11 to 1 in favor of acquittal.

District Attorney Mathew Brady did not appear in the courtroom during the day. A portion of the day, however, he spent in his offices on the floor above. The crowd in attendance started with a mere handful and grew until the courtroom and the surrounding corridors were filled. Despite the dragging hours it clung to the little courtroom, expecting momentarily the rap on the juryroom door that would announce the return of the jurors.

Arbuckle's mood changed throughout the day, but it could be seen plainly that the strain was telling on him. He spent most of his time chatting with counsel and other friends.

Late in the day Stephen E. Hopkins, the thirteenth, or alternate juror, who was excused when the jury retired to deliberate yesterday, appeared in the courtroom and was greeted with handclapping after a balloting jokingly announced his presence in loud voices. Hopkins and Arbuckle shook hands and chatted a few minutes.

Defense counsel remained in the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

BRIDES MUST NOT SHOW KNEES, SAYS RECTOR IN WEDDING ORDERS

By the Associated Press.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., December 3.—Rev. W. C. Robertson of Christ Episcopal Church of this city today issued rules governing the attire of brides and wedding attendants, which, among other things, says that "skirts must not be higher than where the spring of the calf of the leg begins, and be wide enough to allow of genuflecting before the blessed sacrament without exposing the calf, much less the knee."

The pastor hints that any one violating the rules will not be allowed to take part in a wedding ceremony in this church. Following are the five regulations promulgated, and which will be sent to prospective brides and their maidens.

an "evening dress," will be allowed—that is, no extra lowness in the neck, but generally what women now wear upon the street—a modern "V," round or square neck, with a complete back and front.

"2. Skirts must not be higher than where the spring of the calf of the leg begins, and be wide enough to allow of genuflecting before the blessed sacrament, which is the custom of this church, without exposing the calf, much less the knee."

"3. Sleeves must not be shorter than the elbows."

"4. A real covering of hat or veil must be left for the head."

"5. If transparent or semi-transparent material is used, sufficient lining must be used."

STRIKE FORBIDDEN AGAINST PACKERS BY KANSAS COURT

Employers and Men Ordered to Continue Their Existing Status.

OFFICIALS OF UNIONS DIRECTED TO APPEAR

Claimed by Big Five in Chicago That Tribunal's Decision Does Not Affect Them.

By the Associated Press.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., December 3.—The Kansas court of industrial relations late today issued a temporary restraining order to "packers and union officials in Kansas City, Kan., to continue the present status, terms and conditions of employment." The order, according to Richard J. Hopkins, attorney general of Kansas, constituted a virtual injunction against the strike called for Monday, December 5.

At the same time, Judge W. H. McCamish of the district court of Wyandotte county, Kan., acting at the instance of the state attorney general, issued an order to sixteen packing houses issued by the court of industrial relations to appear before that body at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon.

After the issuance of the order by the district court to union officials to appear Monday before the industrial court, it was explained by members of the industrial court that should the officials fail to appear it would be up to the district court to institute contempt proceedings against them.

Sheriff Wright and his deputies to night are seeking the union officials to serve the order of the district court upon them, as well as the order of the industrial court which directs them to continue the present employment status. This order, to which is attached a copy of the Kansas industrial court law, is also being served on representatives of the "five big packers."

VIEW OF BIG FIVE.

CHICAGO, December 3.—Spokesmen for the Big Five packers, when informed by the Associated Press tonight of the restraining order issued by the Kansas court of industrial relations, pointed out that continuing the "present status, terms and conditions of employment" would not in any way affect the packers' position. The wage cut agreed to by plant assemblies went into effect last Monday, it was asserted, and the spokesmen for the packers construed the order to mean that it was to be continued, although stating that if before necessary to read the order before expressing a definite opinion.

A fight to the finish between the Big Five packers and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America was in prospect today as each side virtually finished its plans for the strike of union packing house employees ordered to begin Monday.

The packers today posted notices that employees who go out on strike will lose their jobs and also advertised for men to take the places of strikers.

The union officials indicated they had no intention of receding from the stand taken when they advised packing house workers in Kansas City, Kan., to disregard orders of the Kansas court of industrial relations to appear before it. The court of industrial relations issued subpoenas for the officers of the Kansas City locals. Later in the day the Kansas court issued a temporary order restraining either the packers or the union from taking any action whatsoever.

Plant assemblies, the organizations composed of packer and workmen representatives, by which the packers propose to settle all questions affecting employees, held meetings today in several cities and issued statements advising the workmen to leave all questions of wages and working conditions to these organizations.

The packers expressed confidence that the walkout would not seriously affect production, asserting that few men would follow the union orders and that the union's strength is not sufficient to cripple the industry. The union has contended that a majority of the packing house employees are unionized. While union officials have asserted that peaceful picketing will be carried out beginning Monday morning at six o'clock, more than two hundred police were today assigned to reserve duty in the stockyards district by Chief of Police, Fitzmorris, who stated he believed this number of men will be able to deal with any disorders that may arise.

GALE ON GREAT LAKES.

Storm Warnings 36 Hours in Advance.

DULUTH, Minn., December 3.—A storm of great intensity swept the great lakes early today and storm warnings were ordered displayed thirty-six hours in advance of the gale. All craft were reported safe in the vicinity of the head of the lakes. At Whitefish point, Lake Superior, the wind reached a velocity of forty-eight miles an hour. No reports of vessels in distress have been received and the storm is subsiding rapidly.